

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—On and after January 1, 1875, the daily and weekly editions of the New York Herald will be sent free of postage.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Rejected communications will not be returned. Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XL.....NO. 62

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BONANZA. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mr. Gilbert.

LEICESTER THEATRE.
Fourth street, near Fifth street.—MARY STUART. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Adelaide Ristori.

COLONEL THEATRE.
Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.—PARIS BY NIGHT. Two exhibitions daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—THE LADY OF LYONS. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Henry V., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Henry V., at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 55 Broadway.—VARIETY. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street.—BEGONE DULL CARE. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Macabre.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Eight street, between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Boucicault.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway.—THE HUNCHBACK. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Boucicault.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Brooklyn.—OCEANS. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallace.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street.—KIDNAPPED. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 64 Broadway.—VARIETY. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.—PEDES-THIANISM. Professors Judd and Weston.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery.—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

TONY PASTORE'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Fulton avenue.—VARIETY. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO MINSTRELS. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Dan Bryant.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth street.—FROM FROU. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Lina Mayr.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway.—FRENCH OPERA.—JULIETTE-GIOFRA. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Coralie Geoffroy.

NIBLO'S.
Broadway.—CORD AND CREESE. At 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy, with rain or snow.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were active and advanced. Gold was steady at 114½. Money on call was quoted at 2½ and 3 per cent. Foreign exchange was steady.

THE SENATE has passed the Tariff bill.

WE ARE to have a fragment of the Franking bill again. This is one of the legacies of the last Congress. It will be a blessing if the Senate and House adjourn without increasing their pay.

THE HOUSE passed a bill for the government of the District of Columbia. This unfortunate District has had more governments in the same space of time than any State or Territory of the Union.

GENERAL CONCHA has resigned the command of Cuba and returned to Spain. He informs the inhabitants that the insurrection has interrupted the prosperity of the island, and that the people will have to sacrifice part of their fortunes to restore peace, pay the public debt and maintain the army and navy in an efficient condition. This is not a pleasant prospect for the Ever Faithful Island.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.—Professor Young's account of the observations made by the American party at Pekin is more favorable than was first anticipated. The appearance of finger shadows between the planet's rims, and the visibility of Venus before the first contact, as predicted in the HERALD, are novel features in transit phenomena, although they may be accounted for by the action of Venus' atmosphere.

THE CASE OF CORONER CROKER against James O'Brien was called in the Tombs Police Court yesterday? Neither the Coroner nor the ex-Senator appeared, and the case was dismissed. Does this mean that there has been an arrangement, and that we are to hear no more of the indictment against Croker? Are the people to understand that a citizen can be killed in broad daylight and no one called upon to answer for the crime?

THE BECHER case opened a new chapter yesterday. Mr. Ovington, a leading Brooklyn merchant, was examined for the defence, as the first witness. He told his story simply enough, and was much bothered by the counsel for the plaintiff on cross-examination. Mr. Ovington was neither an able witness like Moulton, nor an eloquent witness like Titton. But he told what he knew, and this is perhaps as good a quality on the witness stand as eloquence or ability. Two other witnesses were examined also.

The Close of the Session.

The Forty-third Congress will meet at noon for the last time to-day. The hour of noon to-morrow will close its existence, and if it is in session up to that hour, it may be by running on to-day's session through the night and the morning hours, or by an early meeting in the morning, to adjourn finally at twelve o'clock. "The evil that men do," said the despondent Antony at Caesar's funeral, "lives after them, but the good is oft interred with their bones." We are not called, on this occasion, to the political deathbed of Caesar, but of Caesar's Congress—the last Congress that Caesar will ever have, unless he achieves the dearest object of his ambition by another re-election. Before the time arrives for celebrating his political obsequies—two years hence—we trust he will change his policy and furnish the press with some topics for a panegyric on the administration. "Eulogies belong to the dead," and we courteously offer this excuse to His Excellency for not offending his modesty by prematurely reciting his praises now. The reasons for abstaining from any eulogy of this expiring Congress are of a different character. The occasion is suitable, but there are no topics. There is enough of evil which will live after them, but the amount of good to be interred with their bones need not enlarge the dimensions of their political graves. Even Caesar finds in this, the closing hour of an obedient Congress, that it will not follow obediently at his heels. Our readers know the importance of the Arkansas question and the interest felt by the President in the success of that measure. After a debate memorable in its character and covering every phase of the subject, the resolution of Judge Poland, declaring against Brooks and the Presidential policy, was adopted by 149 yeas to 80 nays. So that in his own House of Representatives our Caesar receives a decisive and humiliating defeat.

One of the reasons why this particular session reflects so little honor upon Congress is to be found in the fact that so large a proportion of the members are remanded to private life by their constituents. One hundred and thirty of the administration members of the House take their final leave of that body when the session is adjourned to-morrow. It is from this fact that the whole explanation of the recent proceedings may be evolved. These one hundred and thirty members, condemned by their constituents, but reluctant to retire from public life, became servile tools in the hands of an ambitious President. The greatest of English satirists remarked of a worthless renegade priest that "he could not live by God, so he changed his master." So these one hundred and thirty discarded republican members of the House, finding that they cannot live by their constituents, changed their master to become the subservient instruments of Grant, who, as Blackstone wrote of the King of England, is "the fountain of office and honor." His Excellency disposes of foreign missions and consularships, post offices, places in the customs and internal revenue service, marshalships and desirable posts as governors and judges in the Territories, Indian commissioners, and other offices which it would be tedious to enumerate. It is in the power of the President, if not to "drag up drowned honor by the locks," at least to drag up drowned politicians from beneath the waves with which their constituents have overwhelmed them and give them a further lease of that official life which is so dear and precious in the eyes of all demagogues. What Gray, in his inimitable "Elegy," says with so much truth and poetical beauty of ordinary human nature is doubly true of the reluctance with which inveterate office-seekers quit political life:—

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm products of the cheerful day,
Nor close one longing, lingering look behind.

It is the longing, lingering look of the one hundred and thirty discarded republican members, it is the intense hankering for office which lives in the ashes of their ambition, which has made them ready, compliant tools of the President in these last days of their gasping official life. His Excellency wanted legislation which would facilitate his designs upon a third term, and the composition of Congress could not have been better suited to his hopes. A majority of the republican members of the House consisted of repudiated and desperate politicians, whose only chance of future prominence lies in the power of appointment which the constitution vests in the President. With nothing further to hope from their constituents they realized their abject dependence on the "fountain of office and honor," the distributor of federal patronage, for a continuance in public positions. This Congress, in its closing days, has accordingly exhibited the most unparalleled spectacle of political servility ever witnessed in a free country.

A majority of those republican members who will sit in the next House heartily disapproved of the Force bill and other measures of that kind desired by President Grant; and it is not creditable either to their sagacity or their courage that they did not make a vigorous opposition to their passage. They would have opposed these measures if their will had been as resolute as their judgment was correct and clear. On the Force bill, for instance, they would have run no risk, because the respectable part of the republican press is nearly unanimous in its condemnation. The republican press, unlike the one hundred and thirty discarded republican Congressmen, has a future. It feels that its prosperity depends upon its fidelity to the local constituencies who have cashed so many members of this expiring Congress. If Mr. Blaine, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Garfield and the other representative republicans who have not been repudiated by the people had boldly opposed the Force bill it might still have passed the House, and they would have strengthened themselves and their party by opposing it. They lacked courage. This halting infirmity of purpose is peculiarly regrettable in the case of Speaker Blaine. He had permitted it to be given out by his friends that he would come down from the chair and make a strong speech on the floor in opposition to the Force bill. Such a speech, even from him, might not have prevented its passage, since there were a hundred and thirty candidates for federal appointments among the republican members. But Blaine, even though defeated by a vote of the House, would nevertheless have greatly strengthened his position as a statesman and a party leader. The best part of the republican press would

have warmly supported him, and he would have exchanged his equivocal reputation as a dexterous trimmer for the higher reputation of a clear-sighted, intrepid statesman. It was a great opportunity lost. A shrewd New England journal—the Springfield Republican—calls his attention to that text of Scripture which declares that he who will save his life shall lose it, but he that will lose his life in a righteous cause shall save it. If Blaine had had the strength of soul to rise above paltry expediencies and carry out his first purpose of taking the floor and denouncing the Force bill he would have stood to-day as the recognized leader of the republican party. So much is lost by letting an important occasion slip. So great is the difference between a consummate trimmer and a statesman. Blaine, the republican leader of the next House, has permitted himself, by sheer want of political courage, to be foiled and out-generalized by Butler, who is condemned by his constituents and will to-morrow end his erratic political career.

Butler goes out in a blaze of flashy success because he is so quick to appreciate the baser side of human nature. He is one of the hundred and thirty republican members who have been condemned by their constituents, and is the natural leader of this desperate host of fallen politicians, as Satan was of the fallen angels, "by merit raised to that bad eminence," as Milton says. It is not probable that he wants any office which Grant could bestow upon him. His master passion is love of notoriety, and it delights his soul to win this conspicuous triumph over Blaine. If the Cesarism at which His Excellency aims should succeed Butler has established his title to be mayor of the palace, grand marshal of the new empire, or to reach some other dignity suited to the activity of so irrepresable a busybody. If aspiring Cesarism sinks under public condemnation he has still had the satisfaction of playing a conspicuous part and humiliating Blaine, which, "if not victory, is yet revenge."

Americans Should Discover America.

The energy shown by Germany and England in fitting out expeditions for the North Pole, and the deep interest taken in the subject by scientific men throughout the world, have not been lost upon the United States. Mr. Disraeli is enough of a sentimentalist in politics to know the value of such an achievement. If he can point to his administration and say that he extended the greatness of England, added to her renown and her empire, he will feel that he has won a new title to the affections of his countrymen and to enduring fame. Prince Bismarck naturally wishes to show the world that the energies of Germany can be directed to other things than to preparing for war and quarrelling with the Pope. At the close of the Seven Years' War Frederick the Great began to build a new palace. When he was reconverted with for spending the money of an almost exhausted treasury for a work of luxury he answered that he wished to show his brother kings that Prussia was not destroyed by the exertions of so many campaigns, and that he built his palace as much for the moral effect on the minds of other nations as for his own gratification. A sentiment of this kind may animate Prince Bismarck, who, like Disraeli, looks toward the North Pole as the field for new discoveries and the advancement of the German name.

America, by the courage and the enterprise of her sons, has done too much in the North to sit quietly by while other nations come in and reap the glory of her achievements. Naturally, we feel that if any discoveries are to be made in America Americans should make them. This is our continent, and somehow we feel that it is almost an intrusion for other nations to quietly plan how they shall discover and annex a portion of it. But if we stand idly by and spend our time quarrelling over the "Force bill" and Louisiana scandals, the summer will come, and the other expeditions will sail, and when the results are attained there will be a feeling of regret that the glories won by England and Germany had not been attained by the United States.

It is due to the administration to say that the President is anxious to share in the attempt to discover the North Pole. Secretary Robeson, Admiral Porter and other high officers, have taken an active and prominent part in endeavoring to induce Congress to consent to an expedition. But a few hours are left in which anything can be done. The cost is small; we have ships and men ready. A few thousand dollars—a sum General Garfield would willingly vote for pictures—would enable us to start on this errand of discovery as soon as England and Germany. We have men who have been to the Polar regions and who are ready to go again. We have gallant officers burning for an opportunity to distinguish themselves, and who would gladly add the peaceful glories of Arctic discovery to the fiercer achievements of our civil war. Let Congress, then, give the President the means of fitting out this expedition. Let it be under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, and let him put at the head of the scientific department Dr. Hayes, whose experience, courage and genius entitle him to this recognition.

THE GULLITINE is at work in the Custom House. Dark days are coming upon the loyal republicans. Would it not be well for them all to join the democratic party, like Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, and become statesmen?

CHARLES TINKERING.—Senator Coe has introduced a bill in the State Senate restoring certain provisions in the Brooklyn city charter that were abolished in the interest of honest government. The fight of the people of Brooklyn against the municipal ring was only second in importance to the fight of the people of New York against the Tweed régime, and the victory won on the other side of the river was mainly due to the triumph of reform on this side. The Brooklyn "boss" would never have fallen if the greater "boss" in New York had not fallen first. The present Brooklyn city charter was the result of the success of the reformers. It is now sought to undo the work of reform and to restore those provisions of law that gave the city over to plunder. It is said that this "tinkering" with the Brooklyn charter is favored by the very politicians who cry out so lustily against "charter tinkering" in the case of New York.

New York and the Centennial.

It is rather difficult for the American mind to look ahead. In this country we do so many things from day to day, and live from hand to mouth, and are so largely controlled by the immediate events of the hour that it is difficult to give attention to a duty which will not ripen for another year. This is probably one reason why the effort to direct the mind of our people to the approaching Centennial anniversary of our independence and the coming International Exhibition has not met with enthusiastic success. There is no lack of real sympathy with the Centennial on the part of our people. New Yorkers were never wont to be laggard in anything contributing to the glory of their State. When the doors of the Exhibition buildings are thrown open we are confident that New York will make a display worthy of her position in the Union. The difficulty is that we shall begin to enter upon our preparations so late in the season that we shall either be crowded for space or make a crude and imperfect exhibition. It would require at least a year for any country to thoroughly prepare its plans to take part in an exhibition like that proposed in Philadelphia; and, in fact, even a year is a very short time.

What New York should do is to display her resources in this palace that all who come will see the source and reason of its greatness, what leads to its prosperity: its resources, its educational system, the products of its mines, its harvests, the value of its cities, the effectiveness of its canals and railway systems. New York city—an empire of itself in population and wealth—will demand a large space in the Centennial palace. The work to be done to prepare for this Exhibition must not be the casual, furtive, spasmodic efforts of undisciplined and badly directed private bodies. It should have an official head, and should act under the authority of the city and the State. We should have a State Centennial Commission of our own. This commission should be appointed by the Governor, and the State should grant it an appropriation. We should have a city Centennial Commission also, appointed by the Mayor. The duty of these bodies should be to see that the interests of the city of New York and the State have full consideration.

It would be a mistake of the gravest character—it would be almost a crime—for us to allow the International Exhibition to open in Philadelphia with representatives from all parts of the world, France, Germany, England, Sweden, even China and Japan vying with each other in the wealth of their display, and all the while New York meagre, unattractive and forlorn. This will be the case unless we make haste to do now what must be done. Even Idaho is further advanced than New York, and California and San Francisco promise a better display. From Australia we have intelligence showing that the people of that far Continent, our younger cousin in the family of English States, will proudly seek to equal American greatness and show us what Englishmen have done in the wilds of the far Pacific seas. The Melbourne Age informs us that a commission has been appointed from Australia; that communications have been interchanged with the governments of New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania and New Zealand for the purpose of presenting the Australasian department in a single group. An appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars has been voted, and among other things we are told that special attention will be given to the display of wine, "as a capital opportunity for infusing widespread knowledge of the excellence of Australian wines." And so we might continue our illustrations, referring to the efforts of Sweden, Germany, England, and, in fact, of every country in Europe except Russia, to receive proper representation in the Exhibition. But all this time New York does nothing, and unless our people take the matter in hand, unless the Governor and the Mayor give it an official sanction, when the time comes for a display the country will rejoice in an exhibition worthy of American greatness, but mourn over the fact that the representation of the first State in the Union is unworthy of her wealth, her prosperity and her fame.

The Verdict in the Bergen Tunnel Accident.

The Coroner's jury in the inquest on the body of the brakeman killed in the Bergen tunnel about ten days ago has acquitted the signalman, Braddon, of any criminal carelessness or neglect of duty. The verdict was entirely just, inasmuch as the accident could scarcely have been avoided under the existing regulations. The rule is that when a train has once emerged from the tunnel its exit must be signalled back to the point of entrance, before another train is allowed to enter. This has heretofore been regarded as a sufficient precaution to insure against an accident, and none had happened since its adoption up to the time of the recent occurrence. The officers and subordinates in charge have been diligent and faithful, and those who daily use the roads that pass through the tunnel have felt entire confidence in the management. The recent accident occurred through the uncoupling of the cars of a coal train that was passing through the tunnel, thus leaving the two rear cars of the train inside after the remainder had passed out. The next train, a passenger train on the Delaware and Lackawanna road, followed into the tunnel after the signal had been given, and ran into the two cars of the coal train that remained inside the tunnel on the same track.

It is evident from this statement of facts that the precautions taken to insure against collisions in the tunnel, excellent as they are, need one addition. It is necessary that the signalman should know when a train comes out of the tunnel that the whole of it is there, and that no cars have become disconnected inside and been left behind. This information could be secured by the simple process of the attachment of a simple signal flag or lamp at the end of the last car of every train that enters the tunnel. The signalman at the other end would await the appearance of this flag or lamp before sending back the signal that the train had passed out of the tunnel. It seems to us that by this simple additional precaution all risk of accident could be avoided. The care and attention bestowed on the safety of the trains passing through the Bergen tunnel, and the rarity

of accidents at that point speak well for the management, and the suggestion we now make will no doubt receive proper consideration.

The Investigation of Mr. Green.

The investigation of Mr. Green began yesterday before the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Mayor Hall gave some miscellaneous testimony, and among other things was examined as to the nature of the HERALD claims, about which Mr. Green made so emphatic a point in his recent manifesto. Upon this we have nothing to say, except that we never discuss our business affairs in public, and that when Mr. Green seriously alleges that the HERALD has one rule for dealing with the city and another for dealing with private persons, he shows his utter ignorance and unfitness for his place or for any place outside of a country grocery store. We shall not discuss our business rules with Mr. Green, and so far as his assaults upon us are concerned we have no feeling but silent contempt. Mr. Wales testified that Mr. Green's want of business and financial training makes him an obstacle to the city's growth and the good working of the city government. Mr. Wheeler, President of the Bureau of Taxes, criticised Mr. Green's management. Hon. John B. Haskins read an elaborate charge against the Comptroller, showing in detail his mismanagement and folly.

Mr. Haskins' concluding charge is worthy of attention:—"That the said Andrew H. Green, by reason of his brusque and vulgar manners, obstinate, domineering and despotic character, lack of the instincts of the gentleman, total want of respect for his equals and superiors in official station, and his thorough unfitness in financial experience and ability, is wholly incapacitated as and for the first financial officer of this great city." Mr. Haskins presents one of the strongest points made against Mr. Green in the course of this whole inquiry. The value of the resignation of Mr. Van Nort was his refusal to remain in an office which placed him in an attitude of controversy and dissent. Mr. Van Nort preferred to be a gentleman rather than an unbecome officer. It would be well for Mr. Green to follow his example.

"Constitutional Government" in Spain.

Some time since we had a despatch announcing that the new government had directed the banishment of Señor Zorilla, the Prime Minister of Amadeus. A correspondent of the London Times gives us full particulars of this event. A picket of constables went to the house of the ex-Minister, placed him in arrest and sent him out of the country "without the least form of accusation or trial." His offence was that he had endeavored to organize the radicals or the old constitutional monarchists and the republicans into a party of opposition. He made overtures to Señor Castelar, who feared that while the country was in a state of siege political action would be unwise, and as for himself, he would leave Spain. Other statesmen were approached, but with indifferent success. Señor Martos, another Minister of Amadeus, shared the opinions of Castelar. The government learned of this movement, arrested Señor Zorilla and ordered him to leave Spain. Señor Castelar will follow him; and there will be no opposition to the new reign, simply because opposition will not be tolerated. Señor Zorilla was never a republican. We do not understand that he now belongs to that party. He was a member of what is called the "radical" party, who believed in a constitutional monarchy, and was the Minister of Amadeus at the time of the abdication. When the Republic came into power he left Spain for Portugal. Any political movement that he would lead would look not to a republic, but to a constitutional monarchy.

The fact that a statesman so eminent and with principles so much in harmony with those expressed by the young King in Paris should be driven out of the country shows that the leaders of this new usurpation mean to hold Spain by force. When the Republic was in power, although it was ignored by other nations and was never a strong government, it had strength enough to invite every Spaniard to Spain. It recalled even as unscrupulous a politician as Serrano. In doing this it is feared that it brought upon itself its dissolution, that those who accepted its courtesy hastened to strike it down. We cannot believe that any government really represents the best interests of the people which is not strong enough to allow constitutional opposition. If Alfonso is King of Spain by the will of the Spanish people he can invite Zorilla and his monarchists, Castelar and his republicans to unite in any party organization they please. But the banishment of Señor Zorilla and the probable banishment of all who took part in the recent Republic show the innate weakness of this monarchy and confirm the judgment we have always expressed that the accession of Prince Alfonso did not mean peace, but a postponement of revolution. Our best hope is that when Spain again enters upon another revolution the leaders of the movement will be controlled by purposes as humane and patriotic as those of Salmeron, Figueras and Castelar.

What Will Anna Dickinson Say?

This fair amazon and glib-tongued advocate of woman's rights proposes to tell what she thinks of the Beecher case to all who are willing to listen to her in Steinway Hall on Friday evening. For our part we would sooner hear Susan B. Anthony on the witness stand than Anna Dickinson on the platform. To be sure, as opinions go, Anna is a more attractive maiden than Susan B. She is young and comely; she dresses fashionably and even daintily in her public appearances; whereas Miss Anthony has long outlived her youth, never had any pretensions to beauty, and never gladdened the hearts of fashionable modistes by expensive purchases of their elegant frippery. But the plain Susan is supposed to possess some knowledge of the subject not picked up at second hand. She could at least tell whether Bessie Turner's romantic story is true, that she was surprised in Titton's house sitting upon his knee. Anna Dickinson, so far as the public knows, was never intimate in that wonderful Titton household, and why should she come before an audience to tell what she don't know about its mysteries? Her sharp and piquant observations will doubtless be very amusing, but they will be the mere comments of an uninitiated

outsider. Why should a young woman not destitute of good looks or of the feminine tastes which render her sex attractive go delving in this nauseous and noisome affair? If she knows anything let her offer herself as a witness; if she knows nothing let her represent unmaidenly curiosity for forbidden knowledge. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," and it is a step beyond propriety for a young lady to instruct others in things of which she ought to know nothing herself.

The Rendition of Sharkey, the Murderer.

The case of the escaped murderer, Sharkey, which had almost faded from memory, has been revived by two recent events—the exposure of the ingratitude of the fugitive to the faithful woman who rescued him, temporarily it is to be hoped, from the gallows, and his arrest at Havana on a charge of threatening to kill the captain and the purser of the steamer Crescent City. The original crime committed by Sharkey in this city—or, rather, the one for which he is now under sentence of death, for his whole career has been one of crime—was marked by cruel and aggravated features. His life is justly forfeited to the law. The course of the man in Havana, which place he reached through the lack of vigilance in our police, shows that he is dangerous to society and unworthy of the sympathy even of those who have been his associates in crime. We have no extradition treaty with Spain, hence his rendition as a murderer and a fugitive from justice cannot be claimed by our government. Nevertheless there can be little question that the authorities in Cuba would gladly surrender him into the hands of our officers should the request be made of Spain as a matter of international comity. All the civilized world is interested in the punishment of such a wretch as Sharkey, and Secretary Fish should at once make a respectful application to the Spanish government for his rendition. We have no doubt that such an application, setting forth the facts of the crime for which Sharkey stands under sentence of death, would be successful.

THE OTHER BOY.—The news that the Prince Imperial has left school is very important. We have full accounts of this event in the English papers. Royal boys are in the fashion now. One eighteen-year-old lad has resigned his top and velocipedes to become King of Spain. Another imperial lad is toddling on to the sacred throne of China. The Spanish boy was born in 1857, and will be eighteen next November. The young Napoleon was born in 1856, and will be nineteen this month. Accordingly, he is a year older than his royal brother, and we are glad to learn that he is number seven in his class, and the head of it in fencing and riding. So that if France wants a sovereign here is a new Emperor ready, on the verge of his nineteenth year, who can fence and ride, and who will, if allowed, do as much for France, "by the grace of God," as his royal brother Alfonso is doing for Spain.

THE QUESTION of "head money," on charging the ships that carry emigrants a larger price per head for each passenger, came up before the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday. Any policy that impedes emigration is a mistake. We believe it was Mr. Justice Quinn who viewed "with alarm the growing power of the Germans in New York;" but we can afford to be more liberal than the eminent Tammany jurist. We want to invite, not repel, the foreigner, and it would be as well if we had no head money whatever.

THE INVESTIGATION into the disaster in Dnane street continues. We await the verdict of the Coroner's jury before expressing any final opinion on the subject.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

John of Gaunt paid his head gardener \$120 a month.

Not much in Beecher's first witness, except garrulity.

Judge William L. Learned, of Albany, is sojourning at the Glissey House.

Rochester's "Lantern" still glimmers in London, but is nearly burned out.

Ex-Governor E. A. Straw, of New Hampshire, is residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman O. J. Dicke, of Pennsylvania, is among the late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General James Craig, President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway Company, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain Alexander M. Miller and Quartermaster J. M. Marshall, of West Point, are quartered at the Union Square Hotel.

Dudock de Witt is a youthful traveller, who has just left Amsterdam, and whose madness is to go round the world on foot.

The Gazette Official, of Havana, has commenced the publication of the names of all persons who have not paid their taxes.

Judge Ransom Balcom, of the New York Supreme Court for the Sixth Judicial district, is registered at the Grand Central Hotel.

M. Bosquin, singing in "Favorita" at the Paris Opera House, barely escaped being killed in presence of the audience by the sudden fall from its fastenings of the enormous drop curtain, which weighs over 500 pounds.

M. Villenassant, of the Paris Figaro, says that but for Chambord's letter about his white flag this dreadful establishment of the Republic at Versailles would never have come about. So Chambord did it. He is the first king this long time who has been of some service.

Frank Burke, foreman of Engine Company No. 12, tried to help out of the ruins a fine fellow crushed and half buried in St. Andrew's church. But he said, "Never mind me. Get the old lady out. I'll wait." But the old lady was dead; and this fine fellow—Patrick Lavelle, aged twenty-five—if he lives will be a cripple.

On the Boulevard des Bonapartes and Poissonière, Paris, 600 persons pass every minute throughout the day—nearly half a million persons from morning till night. Dr. Johnson said in his time that "the high tide of human life was at Charing Cross," but that is a tame place compared to the point of the boulevard indicated.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson is advertised to deliver a lecture at Steinway Hall on Friday evening. The subject of the lecture will be, "A Woman's Opinion of It." In this address she will consider the social evil, which now excites so much attention throughout the civilized world, from a woman's point of view. Miss Dickinson delivered this address in the West and in New England, and it created a profound impression.

A social gathering in Eagle street, Albany, last evening, the venerable Daniel Bryant, in response to the toast, "Our Country," nominated for the Presidency the venerable Eph Horn.

Mr. Bryant regretted that he must decline. Mr. Bryant appealed to him to withdraw his declination, winding up his remarks by paying a tribute to the late Elias Wright. Mr. Horn, bursting into tears, said, "I accept; Elias was my true friend."